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THE RECORD
Is delivered in Pioche and Bullionville at 25
cents per week, payable to the Carriers.

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Company. We have no authorized Agents.

A FIGHT WITH THE PAPUANS.

Murder of Two Americans in New
Guinea—Particulars of Dr. James' Death.

A full account of the murder of Dr. James and Mr. Thorngren by the natives of New Guinea, near Yule Island, is given in a letter from Captain Rancie to the Rev. J. P. Rutherford, agent of the London Missionary Society. The writer says:

We arrived at Yule Island on the 15th of September. The teacher located there came off to us in a canoe, with Smith, a native of New Caledonia, formerly servant of Dr. James. They said: "We have been in great danger for the last twenty-four days. A powerful tribe on the main land have been making preparations to come over and kill us all. The chief with whom we live have been very kind to us. He told us that his tribe would fight for us to the last." We found this chief very friendly and very sorry about the death of Dr. James, and also about our instructions of having to take away the teacher and his family if in danger.

The murder was committed about three miles from Dr. James' house, at the northwest part of the mainland, forming the entrance to Hall sound, near a salt water creek, where the party had been shooting on the previous day, and trading with the natives for paradise birds' plums. Shortly after daylight the crew of the Mayr observed two canoes approaching, and at once called the attention of Dr. James and Mr. Thorngren, observing that they thought they were coming to fight, as they saw a number of spears in the bottom of the canoes, and proposed getting the guns from the cabin, but Mr. Thorngren objected, saying there was no cause for fear. One of the canoes came alongside with ten men, under the pretense of selling some yams, and seeing no arms about, thought it a fine chance to accomplish their purpose.

While Dr. James was stooping to get some beads for the yams, the chief struck him on the head with a large piece of wood, and knocked him down; he immediately recovered, however, and went off to the main rigging, where he leaned for support. The blood was then flowing from the wound. Becoming conscious, he at once drew his revolver and shot the chief through the neck, who fell dead in the canoe. Another of the party, seeing their chief killed, threw a spear at Dr. James, which passed through his neck, causing instant death. He fell on the mainland, where the blood stains are still to be seen. It was the work of a very short time, as they attacked both white men at once. One of them aimed at Mr. Thorngren while he was standing near the side of the boat, but missed, while another took hold of his hand and pushed him into the canoe, where he commenced to wrestle with them, when one of them speared him through the right side. He fell overboard and sank at once.

While this was going on the savage crew were fighting with pieces of firewood or whatever came to hand. Two of them were speared and one of them wounded, with a club, in the leg and knocked overboard, but having recovered sufficiently to come on board, he went down to the cabin for the guns, and they commenced to fire on the natives, who all dived and made for the shore. While this was going on their attention was called to the second canoe, which, until now, had kept at some distance, but was now busy breaking the whale boat astern. The crew began to fire on them, also, but they disappeared under water, leaving their canoe to drift away, which led the crew to suppose that they had shot a number of them, as they reported here.

The crew then dived to look for the body of Mr. Thorngren, but the water being so muddy they could not find it, and fearing lest they should be attacked by a stronger party, made sail, and stood out to sea with the body of Dr. James on board.—[London Times.]

A FEARFUL SCENE.—The Cologne Gazette observes that Bulgaria has on several occasions figured in history as the scene of "atrocities" no less horrible than those lately committed by the Bashis Bazaraks. The Greek Emperor, Basilus II, was nicknamed "Bulgaroktonos," because he ordered 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners to have their eyes put out, a few being only left one eye, in order that they might guide their fellow-prisoners back to their homes. Even more atrocious was the massacre of the Gothic settlers in Bulgaria. The much-praised Emperor, Claudius II, gives the following account of this massacre in a letter cited by the historian, Trebellian Pollio: "We have destroyed 320,000 Goths and sunk 2,000 ships. The rivers are covered with shields, their banks with spears and pikes, and the fields with bones; no road is free from blood; the huge barricade of wagons is deserted, and we have captured so many women that each of our conquering soldiers can take two or three for his share."

THE PIOCHE WEEKLY RECORD.

VOL. XIII.

PIOCHE, NEV., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.

NO. 78

How the Rich Suffer in Hard Times.

[From the New York World.]

"Your newspapers make a great fuss," said one of the wealthiest men in New York to a World reporter, "about the sufferings of the poor man during these hard times, but I don't see that any of them notice particularly the diabolical distress of the rich man."

The reporter wasn't aware that the rich man suffered at all.

"That," said he of the wealth, "is because you don't know anything about it. Why, sir, I undergo more actual, absolute torture in an hour than any poor wretch in this city. If I hadn't a cent in the world, I'd have some sympathy, some rest, some assistance, I'm despised, beset, annoyed, condemned, back-bitten, way-laid. The papers write editorials about me. If I go to church I am told that a camel can get through the eye of a needle sicker than I can go into heaven. If I don't dress my family in an extravagant manner I hear that I am an old skindint—if I do, I am told that all I think of my money is to make a vulgar show with it. I suppose I worked as hard as any man for more than two-thirds of my life to accumulate a fortune, but I believe most people think I ought to give it away and commence over again. In a winter like this you have no idea of the hardships of the rich. If I help all the people who apply to me I might as well go to the poor-house, and yet all of them expect it, and most of them, I dare say, are worthy. It's out of the question. So they curse me, I suppose. All the benevolent societies, charities, public institutions and church organizations have their agents out. I am waited upon by committees, runners, clergymen, secretaries. They send me half a bushel of letters a day. They drop upon me in the most unexpected places. They get into my private office. They wait at my library before I am up. They sit on my front steps. They follow me into the horse-cars. What is a man to do? If I let them have their way my name will be paraded as if I wanted to advertise my charities. If I don't, the press will want to know what he has ever done for New York. The other day a reporter came to see me about my will. He said the public would like to be informed of the disposition of my property at my decease. I suppose if I were to get a cold in my head there'd be a brigade of them quartered under my windows. I begin to feel that a rich man is a disgrace to the community—that somehow I have committed a crime. I don't like to look a man squarely in the face, for fear his hatred of me will show itself, or he will stop and ask me to loan him a thousand dollars to get his starving family some food to eat. I tell you sir, this winter is awful hard on the rich man. He doesn't even eat his dinner in peace. How can he when the are 40,000 who are dinnerless? His money gets to be a reproach to him, and he feels as if he'd like to give the whole of it away in one lump and try the luxury of being poor for awhile. But you needn't say anything about that, or I'll have a fresh battalion here to-morrow, and half the idlers in town will be writing me letters. In fact, I wouldn't say anything about it if I were you, but it's a fact, the rich man suffers in a hard winter a good deal more than the poor man. You take my word for it. And the poor man don't pity him a bit."

The Visalia Delta tells about a man named William Richardson, of Tulare, who lost his voice in May, 1875, from a severe cold. For many weeks he could not even whisper, and for twenty months or more he could not speak a loud word, although in his usual health and following his ordinary occupation, the boys occasionally joking him about the noise he made. About a month ago he began involuntarily to speak a word or two in his natural voice, until now he has as much of the article as anybody, and can converse as usual.

When a young man encoils his partner's waist for a dance, he will do wisely to keep his fingers still. Nothing aggravates a young lady more than to imagine you are trying to count the whalebones in her dress.—[Brooklyn Argus.]

While General Jewell was our Minister in Russia he visited the tanneries of that country and found out the secret of the Russia leather, beloved of book devotees. The secret is the result of the use of birch bark tar with which the skins are dressed in place of tallow and grease, the latter substances being so largely used as food among the lower classes. This tar, which is carefully saved as it exudes from the wood when burned, was first used as a substitute for wheel grease in Russia, as it is to this day, and then for the filling and dressing of skins. By a system of careful inquiry, and literally following his nose during his visits to some of the great Russian tanneries and curriers' shops, Mr. Jewell found this compound in a great kettle ready for use, and thus the mystery was solved. It was not expensive, costing about \$10 a barrel, and he immediately ordered ten barrels and sent them to the various leather manufacturers in this country with instructions, and the result is that genuine Russia leather goods are now made in America, and doubtless will soon be sold at nearly fifty per cent. below former prices.

BIGGEST SHOES YET.—G. W. App. of this city, has just finished a remarkable pair of shoes for a negro man who lives Arkansas. The length of the shoes is seventeen and three-quarter inches and six inches across the sole. The negro's foot, according to measurement, is fourteen inches around the heel, while the instep is nineteen inches. The man is over seven feet in height, weighs 400 hundred pounds and is not more than twenty-six years of age. He has not worn a pair of boots for years, and this pair is intended for Sundays. They, with the last on which they were made, cost \$18. This big-footed negro is a preacher.—[Memphis Appeal.]

When a young and inexperienced man has been invited to dissect the turkey, and is in a cold perspiration over the uncertainty as to which end the wish-bone is situated in, nothing pleases him so much as to have the scientific person who is present request the company to watch and note the beautiful system of anatomy displayed in "a fowl."

CENSUS OF THE WORLD IN 1876.—The London Times recently published an extract of an account of the population of the world, annually prepared by Drs. Behm and Wagner, and published by Porthos, from which it appears that the population in 1876 may be taken at 1,423,917,000, of whom nearly one-fifth, or 309,178,000, reside in Europe, and probably 400,000,000, or less than one-third, belong to the European civilization. Four-sevenths of the world's people, or 824,000,000, reside in Asia, and half of these are Chinese. The population of America, natives included, in both divisions of the continent, is only 85,000,000, of which we imagine about half are of pure-blooded European descent. The population of Africa, arrived at, of course, by more or less careful guessing, is set down at 199,900,000, of whom scarcely one per centum can be fairly set down as civilized men, and little more than ten per centum as semi-civilized. The Turkish Empire is estimated at 46,000,000, including 20,000,000 in Egypt and its dependencies, with Tunis and Tripoli; but the population in Europe is only 58,000,000, and in Asia 13,500,000. Half the European population of Turkey at least is Bulgarian, and if we add the Greeks and Slavs, we shall find that the dominant caste does not exceed one-fourth of the whole, to whom the other three-fourths are sacrificed.

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When a young man encoils his partner's waist for a dance, he will do wisely to keep his fingers still. Nothing aggravates a young lady more than to imagine you are trying to count the whalebones in her dress.—[Brooklyn Argus.]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

GEO. T. GORMAN,
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR LINCOLN
COUNTY,

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
CALIFORNIA AND UTAH,
Record Office,.....Lacour Street
1st FLOOR, PIOCHE, NEV.

ELECTION NOTICE!

ELECTION TUESDAY, FEBRUARY
27th, A. D. 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of February, A. D. 1877, at the School House in Virginia Township, St. Thomas Precinct, in the County of Lincoln, State of Nevada, a special election will be held for Justice of the Peace in and for said Township, which election will be opened at 8 o'clock in the morning of said 27th day of February, A. D. 1877, and will continue until 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Dated this 12th day of February, A. D. 1877. By order of the Board of County Commissioners for Lincoln County, Nevada.
J. M. HANFORD,
Clerk of the Board.

THE TAX

PROCEEDS of the MINES

Quarter Beginning Oct. 1, 1876,
and Ending Dec. 31, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Taxes on the Proceeds of the Mines for the quarter ending December 31, 1876, are now due and payable at the office of the Assessor, at the Court-house.

The law in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.
R. F. DAYTON, Assessor.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL SELL to the highest and best bidder, or bidders, all lots, blocks, shares and parcels of land, not conveyed by patent deed and not being contested in Court, in the following described tract of land known as the town-site of Pioche, in Lincoln County, State of Nevada, to wit: The north-east quarter and the south-east quarter, and the east half of the south-west quarter of section twenty-two, in township one, north of range sixty-seven east, in the District of Lands, subject to sale at Pioche, Nevada, containing four hundred acres, according to the official plat and survey on file in the Pioche Land Office. Sale to commence on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue from day to day until the same shall be completed. From this date up to the time of the sale all persons so desiring can see maps and description of all lands to be sold as aforesaid, at my office, at the Land Office on Lacour street, where the sale will take place.
MORTIMER FULLER,
Trustee of the Town-Site of Pioche

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Dick Riepe assuming all indebtedness of the late firm. All indebtedness due the said firm prior to February 1, 1877, must be paid to Alex. S. Thompson. Riepe will carry on the business in his own name hereafter. All Parties are notified to settle immediately.
Pioche, Nevada, February 1, 1877.
DICK RIEPE,
JOHN TITLER.

BANKING HOUSES.

THE STATE
BANK OF NEVADA
PIOCHE.

Board of Directors:
JOHN F. KELLEY.....President
JAS. FINLAYSON.....Vice President
CHAS. A. WIEDERHOLD.....Secretary
C. F. PHILSON.....J. W. WRIGHT,
R. M. BOURNE.....HARRY I. THORNTON.

Attorneys: THORNTON, KELLEY & GABBER

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, EITHER ON OPEN
account or to issue certificates therefor pay-
able on demand.

EXCHANGE DRAWN UPON

NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO,
And other principal cities of the U. S.

Also upon

LONDON, DUBLIN, PARIS, BERLIN

And all of the principal cities of Europe.

Currency Bought and Sold.

Collections Promptly Made.

Railroad and Mining Stocks Bought
and Sold on Commission.

Money Loaned on Stocks.

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[GILFILLAN & CO., Agents of the Bank] New York
of California.....
LONDON and SAN FRANCISCO
BANK LIMITED and J. H. H.
LATHAM & CO., Stock
Brokers.

1st-1st. J. W. WRIGHT, Bank Manager.

W. E. GRIFFIN,

BANKER.

AND AGENT,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

PIOCHE, NEV.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUS-
INESS. Deposits received on Open Ac-
count or Certificates issued therefor.

Exchange drawn on all the principal cities of
the United States, Canada and Europe.

Will purchase Silver and Crude Bullion or
make advances on same and ship for owner's
account.

CORRESPONDENTS:
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.
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65 Broadway, New York.

RIVES, & ALLEN,
41 King William street, London, Eng.,
Agents Wells, Fargo & Co.

OFFICE in Wells, Fargo & Co's Building,
Main street, Pioche, Nevada.
m12-1f

J. C. LYNCH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LIQUOR DEALER,

Cor. Main and Lacour streets,

PIOCHE, NEV.

—ALSO—

AGENT FOR THE CONSOLIDATED TO-
bacco Company of California.

CIGARS AND TOBACC,

Wholesale and Retail.
m12-1f

SAN FRANCISCO

BREWERY,

Panama Flat.

CHAS. GOEDIOKE, --- Proprietor.

WILL FURNISH SALOONS AND FAMIL-
ies with

Beer, Best Quality.

In quantities to suit. Bottled Beer always
on hand.

Private Rooms.

Just fitted up for use of Families.
12-1f

PHILADELPHIA BREWERY,

Main Street,.....Pioche.

Schustrich & Kleine, Prop'rs,

FURNISHING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE
OF LAGER BEER, in quantities to suit,
at the lowest rates. Adjoining camps supplied on
short notice.
12-1f

ALPS MILL.

RECEIVED AND

WORKED ON

SHORT NOTICE.

A. J. BLAIR,
Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EVERY OTHER DAY
STAGE LINES.

PIOCHE

FARE --- \$33.00.

EURKA.

FARE --- \$33.00.

HALF-DAILY FROM

HAMILTON TO ROBINSON AND
SCHELL CREEK,

AND TRI-WEEKLY FROM

HAMILTON TO CHERRY CREEK

EVERY OTHER DAY FROM

PIOCHE TO SALT LAKE CITY.

VIA LEEDS.

FARE TO TERMINUS, \$40.

GILMER & SALISBURY, Proprietors.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL AND WELLS, FAR-
GO & CO.'S EXPRESS.

The Three Lines newly Stocked with
FINE AMERICAN HORSES and
new CONCORD COACHES.

Stages leave Pioche at 8 o'clock A. M.,
making close connection with Railroad Stage
from Hamilton.

Office at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s
12-1f

J. N. CURTIS,

(Successor to Boone & Dolman)

FREE CORRAL,

Lower Main St., Pioche,

Wholesale and Retail
Dealer in

HAY, GRAIN and

UTAH FLOUR.

Sole Agent in Pioche for

Fish Brother Wagons and McCor-
mick Mowing Machines!

WAGON EXTRAS, &c.

This Corral is free for the use of Teamsters,
Produce Vendors, &c.
m12-1f

D. C. CLARK

& BROTHER,

STONE STORE

LOWER MAIN STREET,

PIOCHE, NEVADA.

WHOLESALE

AND RETAIL.

—DRAWN BY—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

POWDER,

FUSE,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE

m12-1f

CHAS. STEIN & CO.,

MAIN STREET, PIOCHE, NEVADA.

STORAGE

—AND—

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

FINE WINES.

LIQUORS & CIGARS.

COUNTRY ORDERS

"promptly attended to."
12-1f

P. H. WAND'S SALOON,

Corner Main and Meadow Valley sts.

BEST WINES,

LIQUORS, ETC.

THIS IS DESERVEDLY A PLACE OF GEN-
ERAL RESORT by all who indulge in a
Social Glass. Give him a call.
12-1f

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Postponement Delinquencies, per square.....8
Disolution Notices.....10
Notice to Creditors.....10
Court Summons, per square.....8
Special Locals—Fifty cents per line, for first
and Ten Cents for each subsequent insertion.

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known to the art; and must be paid for on de-
livery, unless persons having the work done
have standing accounts with the office. No de-
viation from this rule.

LEGAL.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER ORDER OF SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE

issued out of the Honorable District
Court, in and for the County of Lincoln, State
of Nevada, and to me directed and delivered for
a judgment or decree rendered in said Court on
the 6th day of February, A. D. 1877, in favor of
Flood Springs Water Company et al., and
against Pioche Silver Mining Company et al.,
for the sum of seven hundred and sixty-two
(\$762) dollars, U. S. gold coin, with interest
thereon in like gold coin, at the rate of ten per
cent. per annum, from the 15th day of Septem-
ber, 1876, together with costs and disburse-
ments in this action.

Also for a judgment or decree rendered in said
Court on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1877, in
favor of Joseph Kissenman and Frank Gen-
dort, plaintiffs, and intervenors herein, and
against Pioche Silver Mining Company et al.,
for the sum of one hundred and fourteen (\$114)
dollars, U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon
in like gold coin, from the 24 day of October,
A. D. 1876, with the costs and disbursements in
this action, taken at the sum of one hundred
and seventy 60-100 (\$170.80) dollars.

To satisfy the foregoing judgments or decrees
I have levied on the following property, to wit:
The property authorized to be sold under and by
virtue of this decree, and charged with the pay-
ment of said liens so far as the same can be as-
certained from the complaint filed herein and
from the proofs offered on the hearing of this
action, are as follows, viz:

That certain mine or mining claim, known as
and called the Pioche mine, situated on Spring
Mountain, in My Mining District, Lincoln
County, State of Nevada, the same being a por-
tion of that certain ledge formerly known as
the General Washington ledge and now known
as the Pioche ledge or mine, being one thou-
sand and linear feet on said ledge, and bounded on
the west by No. (8) Right of the Meadow Valley